

Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 25.

VICTORIA, B.C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1897.

No. 150.

NEW SILVER

COME AND SEE STERLING SILVER MOUNTED CUT GLASS MIRRORS, BRUSHES, ETC.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.,

THE JEWELLERS, 47 GOVERNMENT ST.

Washington Irving's

"Almighty" or any other legal dollar, rightly handled, can reach a long way at this emporium.

Quilts, Cottons, Sheetings, Blankets, Linens, Napery, Curtains, Flannels, Flannelettes, Steamer Rugs, also Ribbons, Laces, Kid Gloves, Wool Hosiery, Umbrellas, P.D. Corsets, Health Underwear, are among the New Goods.

The Westside

J. Hutchison & Co.

A HOT TIME

IN THE OLD TOWN.



Let us remind you that we are in the market with our cash-picking-up bargains. We have in quantities to get the largest discounts, and can make prices to meet WHOLESALE buyers. You not to cook? use Armon's ready cooked meats:

Roast Beef, 2lb tins.....	25 cents
Corned Beef, 2lb tins.....	25 cents
Sliced Bacon, 1lb tins.....	20 cents
Brawn, 2lb tins.....	30 cents
Beef Fum, 2lb tins.....	30 cents
Dressed Meat.....	15 cents
Bass' Ale, Quarts.....	25 cents
Lime Juice.....	25 cents
Ginger Ale and Soda Water.....	25 cents

SUGAR UP A PEG.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

STEARNS BICYCLES

BELOW COST

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

We will sell our stock of NEW BICYCLES BELOW COST PRICE FOR CASH, to clear. Now is your chance to get a good Bicycle cheap. We have also a number of SECOND-HAND BICYCLES which we will sell at very low price.

MEN'S, LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND TANDEM.

JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.,

CORNER JOHNSON AND GOVERNMENT STS.

Agents for Stearns, Victor, Remington and Waverley Bicycles.

Great Removal Sale

Of all our Summer Shoes

And odd lines before removing to our new store, the one lately occupied by Davidson Bros., Five Sisters Block.

ONLY TEN DAYS.

J. H. BAKER

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A neat, reliable girl for general housework; must understand plain cooking. Apply between 10 and 2 or in the evening at No. 6 Simcoe street, near the Park.

LOST—About two weeks ago, a black and blue Astrachan cap, trimmed with black curly fur. The finder is known, and to save trouble will please leave it at No. 92 Chatham street. Aug. 27-28.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Portable assay outfit, in good condition. A. B., this office. Aug. 27-28.

KLONDYKE—FOR SALE—Three fine fur sleeping robes, blankets lined. Walker, the Tailor, Trounce avenue. Aug. 27-28.

WAITRESS WANTED at London Chop House, formerly Empress Restaurant, Johnson street. Aug. 27-28.

WINCHESTER RIFLES and ammunition of all kinds, suitable for the Klondyke and sportsmen, at J. Barnsley & Co., 119 Government street.

BOXING GLOVES—A splendid assortment just received direct from England, by Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street.

ELECTRIC LIGHT in your houses. Before giving your orders please call and get our prices on installing electric lights. Work promptly attended to. Electric supplies. Fixtures. J. L. McKenzie & Co., 28½ Broad street. Aug. 27-28.

MRS. DR. G. C. CHAMBERS, the celebrated Clairvoyant and Medium, Clarence Hotel, Room 8. Aug. 27-28.

COAL AND WOOD—We are the only yard in the city who sells Double Screened Coal & Wood. We will please you in quality and service. Wood—we have No. 1 Wood that will give satisfaction. We guarantee weight and measure. G. Gately & Co. Telephone No. 497. Jy. 27-28.

\$5.00—No. 1 double screened household coal, per ton of 2,000 pounds, delivered to any part of the city. Hall, Goepel & Co.; 100 Government street. Telephone call No. 83.

VICTORIA WOOD AND COAL YARD, cor. Government and Discovery. All kinds of fuel for sale at lowest current rates. Your order solicited. Delivery free. Also steam wood sawing done. Telephone No. 149. A. C. Howe. Jy. 27-28.

TO BUILDERS—Doors and sashes at bed-rock prices. J. W. Mellor, Fort St. Jy. 27-28.

B.C. Medical Council Examinations.

There will be an examination of candidates for Registration held in Philharmonic Hall, Victoria, beginning on Tuesday, Sept. 1st, at 10 o'clock a.m. For further particulars apply to DR. J. F. FAGAN, New Westminster, or to DR. JNO. DUNCAN, Victoria, Aug. 27-28.

AUCTIONE

SHORT NOTICE SALE—

On Saturday, August 28, at 2 p.m.

At my salerooms, 133 Government street, of

Handsome Furniture

B.W. Silk plush upholstered Parlor Suite, B.W. Centre Table, B.W. Sideboard, Mahogany Bedstead, Mattresses, Dining Tables, Chairs, Dinner Set, Domestic Sewing Machine, Gent's Bicycle, Carpets, Pictures, Cook Stores, Air-Tight Heaters, etc.; same time Capital Phaeton. Terms Cash. Aug. 27-28.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

LUMBER

FOR SALE.

300 M. feet first-class Rough Lumber, all kinds at \$4.00 per M. cash.

Chemainus Lumber Yard, Laurel Point.

Auction Removal Sale

AT—

WAIT'S OLD STAND, 64 GOVERNMENT ST.

Preparatory to their moving into their new and commodious premises at No. 64 GOVERNMENT ST., on

Saturday, Aug. 28, at 7 30 p.m.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

P. J. DAVIES, AUCTIONEER.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BICYCLES, ETC.

Accordions, Sheet Music,

Concertinas, Harmonicas,

Guitars, Music Cases,

Musical Boxes, Ladies' and Gents' Cycles,

Ornament, 33 vols. Emerson's Works,

Sole, Stoves, Etc., Etc.

Goods will be on view morning of sale.

Terms cash. P. J. DAVIES, Auctioneer.

ANOTHER GOLD FIELD.

This Time on the Shore of Lake Superior.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Aug. 27.—The steamer Telegram, which has arrived from the north shore of Lake Superior, reports the finding of an immense gold field in the vicinity of Michipicoten river at Lake Wawa. A Montreal syndicate is reported as purchasing one claim for a hundred thousand dollars.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE FORMED

Rather Startling Result of the Visit of President Faure to the Czar.

The Greatest Enthusiasm Prevails in Paris Over the Important Announcement.

London, Aug. 27.—A dispatch to the Daily News from St. Petersburg says it is learned from a high official source that an alliance has been formed between France and Russia.

Paris, Aug. 27.—All the daily papers have editorials commenting on the importance of the announcement of the Franco-Russian alliance. The news arrived in Paris too late to cause much comment in the evening papers. Special editions were eagerly bought up, however, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed on the boulevards.

It is the general belief that the alliance is the outcome of the prolonged conference between Count Moravitch, Russian minister of foreign affairs, and M. Hanotaux. Great importance is attached to the statement that M. Hanotaux returns via Warsaw to Vienna, in order to interview Count Goluchowski, Austrian minister of foreign affairs. It is also stated, but not yet confirmed, that President Faure will stop at Copenhagen on his way home, being charged by the Czar with a mission for the King of Denmark or the Dowager Queen.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27.—It is semi-officially announced to-day that the conference between the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Hanotaux, and the Russian minister of foreign affairs, occurred in the presence of President Faure. It is added that the results were most satisfactory for the interests of France and Russia, and for the peace of the world.

Paris, Aug. 27.—The morning papers in this city express delight at the fact that by the mention of the word "alliance" in a toast to the Czar and President Faure on board the French cruiser Portbou, at Cronstadt, yesterday, the world has apparently been informed of a distinct understanding really exists between France and Russia, and this understanding is apparently in the nature of an alliance for the preservation of the peace of Europe.

A PROMINENT LIBERAL.

In the evening at the city hall an address and piano will be presented to Lady Laurier.

There will also be an illumination and display of fireworks in Victoria Park.

THE SEALING COMMISSION.

Resumption of the Sessions—Peter's Opening Address.

Halifax, Aug. 27.—The Behring sea commission resumed its sessions at 11 a.m., and Hon. F. Peters, chief counsel on the British side, opened its argument in the presence of a large number of distinguished people, including Lieut.-Governor Daly and Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance. He dwelt at length on the scope of the commission and features of the case which it should take into consideration, and made an elaborate argument on the question of the justice of Great Britain in pressing the claims of individual members of the crews of vessels seized by the United States.

IT'S PEARLS THIS TIME.

Arkansas People Excited Over Some Remarkable Discoveries.

Mount Adams, Ark., Aug. 27.—White river above and below Mount Adams for several miles is lined with pearl hunters. The people are greatly excited over the discovery. Wagons loads of men, women and children are arriving from all sections. One party of campers found a large number of pearls to-day valued at \$350. The pearls found here are as large as buckshot, round, and of brilliant color.

WITH THE RIFLEMEN.

Scores at the Toronto Meet—B. C. Team Counted Out.

Toronto, Aug. 27.—The Gowans commission skinned, skirmished and volley firing, was won this morning by the Grizzlies, of Toronto, who captured the Gowans challenge cup. Score 259. Other prize winners were: Highlanders, 254; Thirteenth, Hamilton, 251; 77th Dundas, 219; 5th Peterboro, 215; Q.O.R., Toronto, 207. The British Columbia team was counted out with 196.

ABOUT CLAUSE 22.

Senator Chandler Says It Was Inserted by a Band of Schemers.

Boston, Aug. 27.—In a letter to the Herald, published this morning, Dr. E. Chandler explains the introduction of the clause in the new tariff law imposing 10 per cent. extra duty on all foreign products coming through Canada into the United States. Senator Chandler holds that the legislation was passed by writing it as new matter into the conference report, which was adopted by both houses of congress without being noticed by more than those persons engaged in the scheme.

GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.

San Francisco, Aug. 27.—The steamer Mariposa, which arrived yesterday from Sydney, via Honolulu, brought a consignment of \$2,250,000 in English sovereigns in 94 treasure boxes, for the Anglo-Californian and London, Paris and American banks in San Francisco and London.

The Goliath, a battleship of 32,950 tons, built at the Chatham dockyard since January 4 last, is being pushed rapidly toward completion. Six hundred men are working overtime on the ship, and the ways are being laid for the launching, which is expected to take place some time next October.

PLAINS, Wyo.

Plains, Aug. 27.—The government has decided to send a large force against the Indians.

THOUSANDS STARVING.

Striking Coal Miners' Families Reported to be Entirely Destitute.

Columbus, Aug. 27.—State Mine Inspector Hazeltine, who has charge of the state movement for the relief of idle coal miners, says there is imminent danger of bread riots in the mining districts. He has over 17,000 persons on the lists dependent on charity, and is clearly unable with the means at his command to relieve them. Most of the miners' families are wholly destitute. "I don't see how they can be saved from actual starvation another week," he said, "without work or relief."

CARRYING MAILS TO THE YUKON

The Dominion Government Competes

All Arrangements With the

U. S. Authorities.

First Mail Under New Service Leaves Victoria Sept. 11th—Monthly Service in Winter

Ottawa, Aug. 27.—The postoffice department has completed arrangements

with the United States for carrying mails into the Yukon. A fast mail steamer leaves Seattle for Victoria on the 11th of September, arriving at Victoria on the same day, and reaching Dyea on the 20th September. Another mail steamer leaves Seattle and Victoria a fortnight later. After that date the service will be monthly. The service between Dyea and Dawson will be such as to suit the arrival and departure of these steamers. The Mounted Police will have charge of the latter service. In addition to carrying all mails between Victoria and Dyea free, the United States will contribute to the expense of the service to the interior.

Captain Badgate Wyatt, of the Queen's Own Toronto, has been appointed honorary aide-de-camp to the Governor-General.

J. Scott Keltie, secretary of the Royal Geographical Society and special correspondent of the London Times, is to visit Winnipeg and the coast with the British Association.

Don Sheppard has left for South America from New York. He will go as far south as Buenos Ayres. His report on his trip to Mexico has just been published, and indicates certain lines in which Canadian products may find a market.

The report of E. E. Sheppard, the Canadian commissioner to Mexico, was made public to-day. It suggests the establishment of a permanent Canadian exhibition in Mexico, under government supervision, wherein goods could be shown to advantage. The Mexican government approves of the idea fully, and will lend all its help to make it successful. The alien labor law is enforced most vigorously against the Mexicans, in spite of the fact that one-half of the Mexican imports are from the States. Canadian firms are advised to send responsible agents.

A SLUMP IN WHEAT.

A Big Drop Below the Dollar Mark Reported From Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—Wheat broke over five cents a bushel to-day. At opening every body wanted to unload, on weak cables. Liverpool showed a decline of over five cents a bushel. Everything on the floor was unmoved by the selling of wheat. After the flurry, trade in wheat stagnated, with the market not more than half full. September wheat opened the way from 93½ to 92c., compared with 90½c. at the close last night. A rally to

GOSSIP OF LONDON

Literary Productions That Are Attracting a Considerable Amount of Attention.

Reviews of the Session of the Imperial Parliament—Chamberlain's Popularity.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

London, Aug. 10.—London, West End London, is pretty well deserted now, but in "the city" one can discern no difference from a month ago. The wheels of business do not need a rest like those of society; they are oiled for perpetual motion over an increasing territory. "Mein Gott, what a city to sack!" was the exclamation which Blucher was unable to repress in 1814. One wonders what the Prussian warrior would say if he were landed in London in this present year of grace.

Two literary productions which are attracting an inconsiderable amount of attention were placed on the book stalls yesterday. Prince Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji, better known to the cricket-loving English public as "Ranji," writes on the game he plays so well. The volume is dedicated, by permission, to "The Queen Empress," and its reception by the press has been most favorable. The Prince, by the way, is said to be threatened by financial difficulties, as his succession to his estates in India is being contested on the ground that, according to the law of that country, he has lost his title to him by remaining too long in England. The *Sussex Daily News* has started the to be expected snowball rolling, by organizing a "shilling fund" as a testimonial to the Prince, in the manner of a very substantial presentation made to W. G. Grace a few years ago. Considering this in connection with the statement that he is to receive £2,500 for his book on cricket, one is forced to the conclusion that "Ranji" will probably not be in "reduced circumstances" for some time to come.

The other "book of the week" is Hall Caine's "The Christian," which has been appearing in serial form in *Windsor Magazine* and elsewhere. In a rather unfortunate interview which he gave last week, the author termed it a "stupendous work," which he had submitted to more than a score of critics, (including Albert Chevalier) besides going to see the Derby himself "at great personal exhaustion." These and similar remarks have subjected Mr. Caine to a good deal of chaff, while so far the critics have generally agreed in disagreeing with the somewhat unpleasant picture of London life presented by the sage of the Isle of Man. On the other hand, no one disputes that the word painting is such as will fully maintain the great reputation which Hall Caine has already achieved in this respect.

The chief features of the reviews of the session of the imperial parliament are the almost unanimous opinions that Mr. Chamberlain has been "the man" par excellence, and that the Liberal party has never before been so distinguished by its deadness. With the latter expression of opinion the views of any ordinary observer of two months' standing must necessarily coincide. The warning sounded, through the medium of newspaper letters, by Conservative peers and others, for whose taste he who was formerly known as "Birmingham Joe" yet retains too much of his cast of Radicalism, may perhaps be taken as a sign of the division of political parties which one may expect to see within the next two years. Certainly, however, the Liberals as such will be as caught in the bind until a new leader rises up amongst them. And some point to Asquith, Q.C.

The Garrick theatre witnessed last night a revival of "In Town," the first of that series of light musical plays produced as the list does. "The Galey Girl," "The Artist's Model" and the now running "Circus Girl," with which Mr. George Edwards has been so successful. Curiously enough "In Town" (unless I am greatly mistaken), has never been in America, and this revival for two weeks has the double object of being a preliminary center for the company which is to present it in that land of golden sickles (for English actors), and also of "breaking in" the costumes to be worn by the aforesaid company, so that they may be consecutively passed through the customs (I mean the dresses, not the players) as old goods. Mr. Louis Bradfield, who has been making such a hit with his "We Take Off Our Hats to the Queen" song in the "Circus Girl," takes the principal part very cleverly. His support includes Lawrence Caird, Florence Lloyd, Juliette Nesville and Marie Stuhlmire. Some of the critics object, this morning, that the latter can neither act, sing, nor dance. But those in America who saw Marie Stuhlmire in "The Artist's Model" will probably agree that she can at least "look" in such a way as to make up for any other deficiencies which may possibly exist. As regards of matters theatrical, I might mention that the other event of this week will be Mr. Beerbulum Treo's "Hamlet," with which he will close his season on Friday.

I saw a good race yesterday evening, being one of the thousand odd people who assembled at the Stamford Bridge grounds to see E. H. Bredin, the champion of England, defeat C. H. Kilpatrick, the holder of the American record, in a half mile race. Kilpatrick, who weighed about a stone more than his opponent (although they are each about 5 feet 11 inches in height), and who was the favorite in the betting, set the pace and "looked all over a winner," as Bredin appeared to be laboring and in great distress soon after the quarter was passed. All of a sudden, however, he seemed to brace up, came on with a magnificent spurt, and 50 yards from the tape passed Kilpatrick, finally winning a great race by four yards, in the time of 2 minutes 55 seconds. Bredin also won the first race of 600 yards. The 1,000 yards race which was to have come off at Blackburn on Saturday next has been abandoned. Kilpatrick, who is returning to take his degree at Princeton, saying that he acknowledges Bredin's superiority.

I. M. LYON.

MR. SHAUGHNESSY AT TRAIL.

Said the C.P.R. would soon have a line to Rossland.

TRAIL, Aug. 24.—Vice-President Shaughnessy and party came down on the Nakusp to-day, and left immediately in Mr. Heinze's private car for Rossland, where important business will be transacted.

In response to the meeting recently framed at the public meeting in Rossland, and the demand of its mine owners for an independent line to the Columbia river, Mr. Shaughnessy said to the Miner representative: "You may state that the C.P.R. will have its own connection to Rossland in a very short time. That does not necessarily mean that we will not use any of the existing roads, but as I say, we will have our own connection."

"As for the purchase of the road from here to Robson, and from here to Rossland," continued Mr. Shaughnessy, "Mr. Heinze and our company have never had any negotiations whatever on that matter."

Referring to the statement by Senator Turner, of the Le Roi, that the company was induced to build at Northport because Mr. Shaughnessy assured him that the C.P.R. could not give any relief for two years, Mr. Shaughnessy said he did not deem it necessary to say any more on that subject, because the statement made to Senator Turner referred only to coke. He said further, that the C.P.R. proposed to adjust its rates so that the interests of British Columbia would be protected, and there would be no occasion for shipping British Columbia ores to the other side.

"We have endeavored to arrange with Mr. Heinze on a suitable rate to some point on the Columbia, but those negotiations have not resulted very satisfactorily. In fact, I expect to meet Mr. Heinze, and am sorry he is absent."

When asked as to any likelihood of his company building into the Boundary country, Mr. Shaughnessy simply replied that very soon the people will be convinced that the C.P.R. appreciates the importance of that section.

The party, in addition to Mr. Shaughnessy, consisted of William Whyte, manager of the lines west of Fort William; T. A. Peterson, chief engineer; R. Marpole, general superintendent of the Pacific division; George McL. Brown, executive agent for Kootenay; J. H. Susmann, mining engineer, Manager Doig, and the Bank of B.N.A., accompanied the party to Rossland.

MANITOBA'S WHEAT CROP.

First Car at Winnipeg—Thirty Bushels Per Acre.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 20.—The first car of new wheat to come forward this season was received in this city this morning by the Northern Elevator Company, having been shipped to them from Deloraine. The wheat grades No. 1 hard, and is a clean, bright, well filled sample. No price was quoted, as prices for this year's market yet remain to be fixed. A gentleman connected with the firm said, however: "You may say it is worth \$1 at Fort William, and present indications would point to that as the price for No. 1 hard."

One of the best informed millers in the city received a telegram from the east to-day, which stated that information being received certainly looks like very high prices for wheat during the whole year.

There was rain in some parts of the province last night, but harvesting operations were not seriously delayed. It is estimated that fully 75 per cent. of the Manitoba wheat crop will be cut by the end of the present week. Harvest hands from Ontario are still complaining of lack of employment, but it appears too many have entered at the leading Manitoba points. The Canadian Pacific and the Manitoba government are doing all in their power to move the help to points where they are required. The mercury touched 30 at Regina last night. It is feared that the frost line will be touched here to-night. Thirty bushels per acre is the average of the wheat yield in Kildonan district, near the city.

PREPARED TO GET THE NEWS.

Associated Press Agents Have a Tug Watching for the Portland.

PORT TOWNSEND, Aug. 25.—The eager, expectant English-speaking world will, perhaps, by to-morrow be in full possession of all the particulars of the Alaskan gold fields, of which only meager details are yet received.

The Associated Press is to the front among the news gatherers, and will give its subscribers the first and authentic news with the assistance of the American living Vigilant, which has been indefinitely chartered, and is now lying off Cape Flattery awaiting the coming of the steamship Portland, now due from St. Michaels. The tug is in charge of E. L. Powell, general northwest agent, and E. J. White, local representative of the Associated Press.

The arrival of the Portland is expected to-morrow.

The enthusiasm being manifested by the press association and individual coast papers in securing news from the Portland was demonstrated last night at midnight, when on a vague rumor that the steamer had been sighted off Vancouver Island, three monster tugs were secured at great expense and were held in half an hour away on a hundred-mile journey, through a fierce storm with waves running high, to intercept the reported craft, which proved to be the collier Willamette from Skagway, Alaska.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS

Dogs for the Yukon—Members of the British Association Expected.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 26.—Commissioner Herchmer has been successful in securing a number of husky dogs, which will be sent forward with the parties of police and government officials going to the Yukon. The canines will arrive here next week from Nepon. He has purchased from the Hudson's Bay Co. 110 of the dogs, all of which will be utilized in transporting members of the parties to the central points in the Yukon region.

The members of the British Association will reach here on Augs. 28 and 29. Lord Kelvin and Sir John Evans are expected in the first party.

MORE LUCKY MINERS

A Party from the Clondyke Arrive at Port Townsend on the Schooner Fred E. Sander.

An Interview With the Men Aboard the Colmar—Six Hundred Claims To Be Operated.

PORT TOWNSEND, Aug. 26.—Schooner Fred E. Sander arrived from St. Michaels this morning with James McNamee and five other passengers from the Clondyke country. The schooner brings down about \$300,000 in nuggets. McNamee took from his claims \$137,000, but reinvested most of it. He says the report of rich strikes on the Stewart river is untrue. He thinks the Clondyke district will produce eight million dollars next season.

PORT TOWNSEND, Aug. 26.—The schooner Fred E. Sander arrived from St. Michaels, at the mouth of the Yukon, on July 28, was spoken last night off the Race Rocks at 9:30 by the Associated Press tug Vigilant, which was in the straits watching for the arrival of the steamer Portland. The Colman brings four passengers who

Much in Little

is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine

Hood's
Pills
short, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, pick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. etc. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A BY-LAW

To enable the Corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose therein set forth.

WHEREAS it is necessary that the streets and sidewalks of the City of Victoria should be maintained and improved and that permanent sidewalks should be constructed; and whereas an insufficient sum of the present year's unexpended revenue is at this time available for such work it is therefore deemed expedient to raise a sum of money for the above purposes.

AND WHEREAS for the purposes aforesaid it is intended to raise by way of loan upon the credit of the corporation of the City of Victoria the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, of which sum it is intended to raise \$50,000 in the year 1897 and \$50,000 in the year 1898.

AND WHEREAS it will require the sum of \$7,800.00 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the debt intended to be hereby created and the interest thereon.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole ratable property of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria, according to the last Revised Assessment Roll is \$16,804,335;

AND WHEREAS it will require an annual special rate of 59-100 of a mill in the dollar for the payment of the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the principal of the said debt according to the Municipal Clauses Act, 1896;

AND WHEREAS it is intended to reduce the general rate so that the said special rate shall not increase the total rate of taxation;

AND WHEREAS this by-law may not be altered or repealed except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

THEREFORE the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow upon the credit of the Corporation by way of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, from any person or persons or body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of \$100,000 currency or sterling money at the rate of 4.80-23 dollars to the one pound sterling, and to cause all such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purpose and with the object hereinbefore recited.

2. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed and issued for such sums as may be required, not exceeding, however, the sum of \$50,000 in the year 1897, and not exceeding with the debentures so issued in the year 1898, either in currency or sterling money (at the rate of 4.80-23 dollars to the one pound sterling) and to cause all such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purpose and with the object hereinbefore recited.

3. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed and issued for such sums as may be required, not exceeding, however, the sum of \$50,000 in the year 1897, and not exceeding with the debentures so issued in the year 1898, either in currency or sterling money (at the rate of 4.80-23 dollars to the one pound sterling) and to cause all such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purpose and with the object hereinbefore recited.

4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 4% per cent. per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half yearly at such place either in Great Britain, the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada, as may be designated thereon, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, being of the amount of \$1,000 or its sterling equivalent, at the rate aforesaid, and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof.

5. The said debentures shall bear date the 1st day of December, 1897, and be made payable in twenty years from the said date at such place either in Great Britain, the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada, as may be designated thereon, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, being of the amount of \$1,000 or its sterling equivalent, at the rate aforesaid, and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof.

6. For the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the interest on the said debentures during their currency there shall be raised annually the sum of \$4,000, and for the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the debt at maturity there shall be raised the sum of \$2,000.

7. For the purpose of payment of the said annual sums in the next preceding paragraph mentioned there shall be raised and levied, in each year a rate of 50-100 or one mill in the dollar on all the ratable lands and improvements or real property in the Municipality of the said Corporation



Parlor
Matches

The Neat Box makes it easy and safe to carry them.

The Non-Sulphurous Composition makes it a pleasure to use them.

THE E. B. EDY CO., LIMITED, HULL.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduate Of Vet. Coll., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc., Office at 811 Government Street, Telephone 182; residence telephone 417; calls promptly attended to day or night. Victoria, B.C.

SCAVENGGERS.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER,
successor to John Dougherty. Yards and scarpools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Bell & Son, Fort Street grocers; Cochrane & MacLean, 108 Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone, 180.

WANTS.

MUSIC LESSONS given at 176 Yates street. Terms, \$2 per month. aug24-1w

WANTED—A girl for general housework; small family; must have references. Permanent situation to right party. Apply on Saturday next at 107 Quadra street. aug24-1t

WANTED—Man and wife to take charge of a house. Apply to George Byrnes, 176 Government street. aug24-1w

NOTICE TO BUILDERS—Tenders will be received up to noon Saturday, 28th inst., for the erection of a Brick Business Premises facing the Crescent, Nanaimo, B.C., for D. Spender, Esq. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. John Teague, Architect. aug24-1t

WANTED—A neat, reliable girl for general housework; must understand plain cooking. Apply between 10 and 2 or in the evening at No. 6 Simcoe street, near the Park. aug24-1t

WANTED—Gordon press hand. Apply at the Province Publishing Co. aug24-1t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Farms in all parts of B.C.; houses and lots in all portions of the city; shares in all the principal mines of B.C. A. W. More & Co., 56 Government street.

FOR SALE—The fixtures, furniture and stock of the Hall Saloon, Fort Street. Immediate possession given. Apply to A. W. Barnett on the premises or to Wm. Harrison, 67 and 69 Johnson street. aug24-1t

FOR SALE—Two Dixon hand drills (one perfectly new, never unpacked, the other in good condition); price \$100 each; cost \$150 each. Address Dier, Davidson & Russell, Victoria.

TO LET.

TO RENT—Cottage and house to rent of five rooms, 108 Dallas road. Apply on the premises, or 18 Erie street, James Bay. aug24-1t

TO LET—The Commercial Hotel, Douglas street, from 1st June. Apply R. Parker & Sons, Douglas street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOUNTAIN QUEEN, the greatest living clairvoyant medium; unfailing advice on business, speculation, mining, marriage, courtship, divorce, etc.; learn what the future holds in store for you; have specimens to show of paying groups of mines; all parts British Columbia and United States. Readings, \$1 and upwards. Hours, 9 to 9 p.m. Room, parlour, Queen's Hotel. aug24-1w

WANT TO COME HERE

Tacoma Woolen Mills Co. Want to Establish a Branch in This City.

Proposition to Establish a Hosiery Factory Also Before Board of Trade.

Manager Hoamer Evades the Question of a Duplicate Cable to Victoria.

Several important matters were taken up at a meeting of the council of the Board of Trade held yesterday afternoon. The first was in regard to the trouble the steamer *Danube* had with the United States customs officials at Dyers. Mr. Vincent, assistant manager of the C.P.N. Co., wrote the board on the question, future trouble of the kind being avoided by the action of the United States government in making both Skagway and Dyers sub-parts of entry. Mr. F. Carter, Jr., manager of the Tacoma Woolen Mills, wrote us to the possibility of making a success of a woolen mill on this side of the line. Following is an extract from Mr. Carter's letter:

"We can secure good indications to build another mill on this side of the line, but owing to the duties which will have to be paid on goods shipped to British Alaska from this side, we wish to locate in British Columbia, to save the duties which must otherwise be paid, and which will be an enormous profit alone. In addition to this, we are confident that there is a great future for the whole of British Columbia and we wish to have a share of the prosperity. Our intentions are to start the mill on blankets, Mackinaws, and heavy Alaska woolens, and eventually work up an unlimited field for fine woolens for men's suits."

The secretary was instructed to communicate with the New Westminster board and ascertain if it would not be possible to utilize the plant now lying idle in that city; at the same time Mr. Carter was assured of the support of the board.

Hon. J. S. Helmcken again brought forward his scheme for the construction of a railway to the north of the island, which he contended, would give Victoria a monopoly of the Clondyke trade.

The board will take the matter under consideration at an early date.

Victoria's unsatisfactory telegraph service was referred to in a letter from Dally & Clayton, who pointed out two mistakes made in the transmission of dispatches.

In this connection the board had previously written to Mr. C. R. Hosmer, general manager of the C.P.R. Telegraph Company, asking that a duplicate cable be provided. To this request they received a letter, not an answer, no reference being made to the question of a new cable, as follows:

"I need not assure you that I very much regret that communication between Victoria and the Mainland should have been so long interrupted. It has been a cause of very much worry and anxiety to us, as well as a great expense, and I sincerely trust that we shall not have such bad luck again."

The answer was considered a very unsatisfactory one.

Messrs. H. A. McGillivray & Company, of Toronto, through Mayor Redfern, proposed the formation of a joint stock company in Victoria with a capital of \$15,000, to erect a factory for making seamless hosiery, by a process patented by Mr. Pole. By this invention five machines can be managed by one operator. The inventor is confident that the concern would earn a 25 per cent. dividend. He would confine himself to the practical part of the business, leaving the financial department to be managed by any one selected by the proposed company.

The letter was referred to the committee on manufactures.

Mr. Robert Ward wrote, acknowledging with thanks his election as an honorary member of the council.

The assistant secretary of the department of the interior, Ottawa, suggested that a mineral exhibit be sent to the state fair at Omaha, St. Paul and Detroit.

This letter had been sent to the provincial minister of mines by the secretary, who had replied that the expense was too great.

The minister will be requested to reconsider his decision, as in the opinion of the board the mineral resources of the province should be advertised as widely as possible.

Arrangements were made for a conference with Hon. Clifford Sloane on the alien law, Yukon mining regulations, the 100 pounds exemption and the issue of mining licenses at Victoria for the Yukon.

The board will urge upon the pilotage authorities the exemption of vessels using Esquimalt as a port of call for orders, and also vessels going to Esquimalt to dock, except when a pilot is actually engaged.

A resolution was passed asking that British Columbia be represented in the Dominion cabinet and the resolution will be forwarded to all the provincial boards for endorsement.

SOME INCIDENTS AT SKAGWAY.

Suggestive Noose on Prominent Tree—First Piano in the City.

Seattle, Aug. 23.—The Rapid Transit returned here at 4:30 this afternoon direct from Skagway, having failed to put in at Dyers. Two horses she had on board for the latter port were landed at Skagway. The captain said he left Skagway August 17, and the crew reports two days in which they were fog bound. Neither passengers nor baggage came back on the Transit. The vessel was practically without cargo of any description on her down trip. There were in round numbers 5,000 people at Skagway when the Transit sailed. The trail leading inland is said to be in a terrible condition. It is muddy beyond belief and absolutely impassable even for the first few miles out of Skagway. Work is be-

ing done by all of the able-bodied men to open the trail.

The day the Transit left, south bound, the miners had contributed a lot of giant powder and sent a party seven miles up the trail to open up a stretch of road that it was believed would prove a big help, as it would save a turnabout from the worst mud, on a solid foundation.

Nothing definite as to the trail being closed is to be learned. From the most direct and authentic sources it is learned that if the trail has been closed by the miners' organization, the fact is not generally known at Skagway and Dyers.

The first piano landed in the far north has reached Skagway, and is now one of the chief attractions in the big dance hall there. Its arrival was the occasion for a special turnabout to hear the augmented orchestra, as it stands on a high platform at the end of the hall, which is set apart for the musicians.

A rope hung to serve as a warning, but just when or by whom is not made plain, dangles from a beam either in or near this dance hall. Any man caught "wrong" will be strung on this rope, so say those who are the recognized leaders in the protective association formed among those at Dyers.

Three of the notices posted on a hill read:

"Free dance to-night."

"Packers wanted on the trail. Apply to Mack & Co."

"Saddle horses wanted. No cheap rates."

The mud in the camp is described as a "river of mud." A walk about any one tent along the same track for half a dozen means in a perfect slough that will prove knee deep. The entire camp is a mass of mud.

At the top of the notices posted on a hill read:

"Free dance to-night."

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The Daily Times.

A DISENTHRALLED WORLD.

The World is brave, indeed. Regardless of the Colonist and the local government, it says into Mr. Heinz, the partner of the Lieutenant-Governor and the pet protege of his ministers, with heroism worthy of the cause. It is a comparatively easy matter to pitch into one's adversaries; but to expose friends, to oppose their schemes, and circumvent, if possible, a raid upon the public treasury by one's political leaders, requires the possession of a high order of moral bravery. But that is precisely the kind of heroism displayed by the World. Mr. Turner and his colleagues are Heinze men. They secured for that enterprising young American a railway charter, they gave him an enormous land grant; they voted him \$400,000 as a subsidy; and then, individually and collectively, and assisted by their ever ready mouthpieces in Victoria, they tried to obtain similar concessions from the Dominion government. There never was any scheme in which the government took such a lively interest, such an evidently personal interest, as in the Penticton-Boundary section of Mr. Heinz's railway. They appeared to be more concerned than Heinz, the astute young man who stood behind the curtain and hypnotically directed their movements. Now, the World has been and is still a warm supporter of the men who did these things. Heretofore it would have followed the Premier—as the Highlanders said they would follow Sir Colin Campbell—to the devil, but it draws the line at this nefarious scheme.

Says our contemporary, in a characteristically breezy article in reply to the Trail-Creek News:

"As to the method pursued by Mr. Heinz and those in affinity with him, will be understood quite as well as though all the names were given. It includes, of course, Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney, who is one of Mr. Heinz's directors, and Mr. Turner and the Colonist and Mr. Eberts and others, whose 'affinity' with Mr. Heinz led them to conduct a crusade in his interest, caused the Premier while in Ottawa to lobby for a subsidy, and generally compelled all under the magic influence to appear as his special emissaries. The plot happily failed," "the notorious fiasco" and "an indefensible scandal" would be strong terms if used by the Times, but coming as they do from the World, and directed as they are against Mr. Heinz and his "affinities," they are absolutely crushing in their severity. The concluding paragraph of this extraordinary article is worth copying:

"Mr. Heinz is no more entitled to public favor than are hundreds of others all over the Dominion, and we fail to comprehend why he should be spoon-fed at the expense of the general tax-payers by the federal government because he embarked in an enterprise out of which he expected to become a multi-millionaire. Suppose he is successful in his aspirations will he be so magnanimous as to recoup the people the sums they may give him as a start in his fortune-making ventures? He will not. As long as he manages his business in such a way as becomes a public necessity and as a deserving citizen, as we sincerely hope he will, none will be more ready to accede him full credit for his enterprise, philanthropy, public-spiritedness, and patriotism, and other deserving deeds, than will be the World. But for people animated by the reverse of these virtues we have not the slightest use; nor has the community or any portion of the community."

If we interpret the last sentence properly the "people animated by the reverse of these virtues" applies to the men who have been "spoon-feeding" Heinz, and who tried, but happily failed, to get the Dominion government to join in the operation. We congratulate our contemporaries. The stand it has taken will

probably subject it to a lecture from the Colonist, which will do no harm, and a snubbing from the government, which will do good, since it will encourage it in its heroic effort to compel the "affinities" to think of the country first and Heinz and themselves afterwards.

A PLEA FOR OUR BOYS.

"What shall we do with our boys?" is a question often anxiously asked by the parents of growing, sturdy boys. It is a question we honestly confess we are unable satisfactorily to answer. After completing their education at the public schools, which should fit them for ordinary mercantile or mechanical pursuits, it is then time for boys to commence fitting themselves for the active and more material duties of life. How shall this be accomplished?

The conditions of physical toll in Victoria are somewhat peculiar. The small and varied industries, the old time indifference to cheap labor, the unsettled character of business pursuits, make the employers of labor very cautious as to accepting the obligation of training boys. And the boys themselves are generally more anxious to obtain work which offers to them good remuneration rather than the means of acquiring a good, sound business training, or a thorough knowledge of mechanical tools.

The "apprentice" system of the European countries had both its drawbacks and its advantages. Drawbacks, how-

much as it often bound a boy for many years to an occupation that he disliked, entailing a system of servitude at once galling and fruitless; advantages, as it gave a lad a thorough drilling in the occupation which would in the years to come furnish him with a means of livelihood.

It must be confessed that too often our merchants, manufacturers, traders and employers of labor in Victoria generally ignore the claims of our boys. They prefer, apparently, to hire the services of a thoroughly trained and equipped artisan, bookkeeper or worker from other cities than to take the trouble of training boys themselves. Why should they not, for instance, regularly and systematically arrange for the services of young lads at small wages, undertaking at the same time the perhaps onerous duties of preparing, teaching and training the future citizens of our city.

Several instances have occurred lately in Victoria where employers of labor have utilized the services of trained workmen and bookkeepers from other cities in preference to the plan we suggest of thinking and caring for the future of the boys born in our city and trained in our schools.

Let it not be urged that we advocate mere idleness. We neither scorn nor reject the services of any person, come from whence he may. Canada, British Columbia and Victoria need all the emigrants obtainable. It is wise, however, to retain the services of the citizens we have first before stretching out the hand to the citizens of other lands.

The time for indiscriminate and purposeless labor is past. The "Jack-of-all-trades" is out of place in our advanced civilization. Knowledge is power, and to obtain that knowledge needs the most careful training in all pursuits. Many have contended that through the medium of our public schools a technical education should be imparted. Perhaps in the ideal school of the future this may be done, but until the ideal school is born we have to deal with the conditions of life as they are. And we ask consideration at the hands of our wholesale and retail merchants, factory proprietors, manufacturers, contractors and employers of labor generally for the strong and sturdy lads that pass through our schools. Give them not only a chance for life here, but the best chance the city affords, and the future citizens of our land will be all the better, stronger and truer types of manhood for the wise, careful, and, it may be, anxious training that has been given them.

A CONSCIENTIOUS BARBER.

Winnipeg has a barber that is willing to suffer for conscience sake, and the papers there look upon the circumstance, strange to say, as something unique. The fact that barbers have consciences at all, or entertain religious convictions of any kind, is apparently a matter of great surprise. A Mr. Edward Kelly, a Seventh Day Adventist, was charged in the police court by shaving customers on Sunday. Mr. Kelly observes Saturday as Sabbath, and on that day his shop is closed, but on Sunday it is open for business. Mr. Kelly, discussing the prosecution with a Free Press reporter, said:

"I observe the Sabbath day and keep it holy as my Bible teaches me. The Sabbath day, according to my Bible teaching, is Saturday, and on that day my shop is never opened. I have shirked from my customers to shave them on Sunday. This is a matter of conscience with me, and I consider this prosecution an injustice."

"But your religious beliefs will scarcely be accepted as excuse for violating the laws of the land?"

"I am obeying the laws of God. I will obey the laws of man when they do not conflict with the laws of God, but when they do I will not raise man above God. I will go to jail before I will submit to injustice. If by going to jail I can help mankind to see the truth of the Gospel I will willingly go."

No doubt Mr. Kelly is honest in his belief, and it will be interesting to watch how far the prosecution can succeed in punishing a man for being honest. The proceedings, however, will be robbed of

half their importance if it should appear that the prosecution is instigated by the barbers of the city and not by a Sunday observance association.

AROUSED AT LAST.

We are deeply gratified to be informed that the provincial government has at last determined to take action in the matter of furnishing authentic information to the thousands of intending immigrants in Europe regarding British Columbia and its relations to the Clondyke gold fields. For a number of days past the Times has advocated this step, and it is particularly gratifying to see that its efforts have not been fruitless. The following announcement, which may be taken as an official utterance, was made by the Colonist this morning:

"We may inform the Times that the provincial government has taken steps to furnish the agent-general in London of British Columbia with data as to the new gold fields and how to get there."

These "steps" ought to have been taken months ago. There was hardly a man in British Columbia who did not realize at the commencement of the Clondyke excitement that it meant a big thing for British Columbia. The Colonist itself was particularly enthusiastic over the expected benefits to the province. The Dominion government acted with the most commendable promptitude. In less

than a week after the steamer Portland's arrival with the load of gold and the starting of the excitement, the federal authorities had issued Ogilvie's reports on the Yukon district with all the necessary data. In previous references to this matter we asked "Where is Turner?" and "Where is Vernon?" The Colonist says it might ask "Where is Laurier?" Well, it can, parent-like, ask that question if it wants to; but it only acts foolishly in doing so. Laurier, or to speak more correctly, the members of the Laurier government, acted at once. They did not wait a week or a month; they did not devote their entire attention to furthering the interests of private individuals who were looking Clondykewards. They were impressed with the importance of the occasion and took the proper steps at once. But Mr. Turner—well, Mr. Turner has "taken steps." Thanks, Mr. Turner. We take upon ourselves, on behalf of a long-suffering public, to express the universal joy that is felt at this unexpected evidence of vitality.

As was to be seen by a dispatch from Boston, which we publish to-day, Senator Chandler declares that clause 22 in the Dingley tariff measure, which imposes ten per cent. extra duty on all foreign products coming through Canada into the United States, was inserted surreptitiously in the conference report. This exposure will probably result in the expurgation, or amendment, of the clause. The incident suggests that Bret Harte's allusion to the "Heathen Chinee" ought to be altered to read, "For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the conference committee is peculiar."

Special dispatches to the Times from Ottawa to-day tell of the completion of arrangements between Canada and the United States for the carrying of mails into the Yukon district. At the start a fortnightly service is provided and a monthly service during the winter. The energy displayed by the Dominion government in dealing with the requirements of the Yukon district cannot fail to command the admiration of everyone. The business of the country is certainly in the hands of men who are capable of coping with any emergency that may arise.

The spectacle of the Colonist bouncing around with a chip on its shoulder, daring any and everyone to criticize its one idol, the Turner government, upon penalty of immediate and complete annihilation, has proved more than the New Westminster Columbian could stand.

Our fearless Mainland contemporary has promptly knocked that chip off and challenged the Colonist to a debate on the record of the administration. In another column we reproduce the Columbian's article.

Dr. Saunders, director of the Experimental Farms, was announced to start across the continent for Vancouver and Victoria with a large party, composed of members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which has just closed its meeting in Toronto. No doubt the distinguished visitors will receive a fitting welcome in British Columbia.

The Colonist says it will tell the story of the record of the Turner ministry "when it gets ready." Then the story will probably remain untold by the Colonist. It will surely never be ready to hold the administration up to the contempt and ridicule of the country. That is what is world have to do if it told the story truthfully.

To-day's telegrams announce the forming of an alliance between France and Russia. This is a snub for Emperor William of Germany. If he would escape the danger of "splendid isolation" he had better join hands with "Oom Paul" of the Transvaal, Republic.

Smoke Pacific Coast Label Cigars, and patronize home industry.

HOTEL DALIAS Seaside Hotel — 30 minutes by electric cars from post office. Strictly first-class. Porter and baggage man at every steamer and train. Wm. Jensen, proprietor.

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LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

-Smoke the "Province Cigar," hand made.

-The "Province Cigars" are made by union men Factory, 462 Yates street.

-A Klondyke social will be given by the Ladies of the Maccabees on the evening of September 7th.

-A fine line of decorated tea pots, pitchers, etc., just opened at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

-Wanted-An experienced young lady as an assistant in a dry goods store. Address 258, Times Office.

-Mr. G. J. Burnett, F.V.C.M., will return to the city, and will resume his musical duties on Monday, 30th inst.

-The concert to be given at Beacon Hill Park this week by the 5th Regiment Band will take place on Saturday afternoon.

-The Y.W.C.T.U. has chosen Miss Powell and Miss Spencer as the delegates to represent them at the convention of the W.C.T.U. to be held next week.

The "Badminton," late Major House, Vancouver, Under management of H. R. Stratton.

-In the Official Gazette of yesterday notice is given that it has pleased the Lieutenant-governor-in-council to rescind the appointment held by Mr. W. J. Godpe as acting gold commissioner and government agent for the Nelson division of West Kootenay.

-F. R. Miles, of Anaconda, is in the city on his way to the gold lands. He is going northward in the interest of a party of English capitalists, and intends going in by way of the Stikine and Teslin lake trail. Mr. Miles, who has had much experience in trail-blazing in Montana, expects to reach Dawson City, he says, in thirty days. With his partner, Mr. Sewell, he will go up on the steamer Topeka to Fort Wrangell, and from there, if they cannot arrange for a passage on the Alaskan, they will go up to Telegraph creek in canoes, and thence to Telegraph.

-The fall regulations governing the grazing of cattle upon the Dominion lands within the railway belt are published in the Official Gazette of yesterday. It is provided that the minister of the interior may, upon the application of two-thirds of the residents of any tract of land less in area than a township, proclaim such portion of such lands a common, as may be sufficient to pasture the cattle of the residents. Provision is made for the management of the common by local boards of overseers. No sheep or swine will be permitted to pasture on the common.

-Notice has been given in the Official Gazette that the Golden Province Mines of British Columbia, Limited, has been licensed as an extra provincial company. The head offices of the company are in England, and the capital stock is placed at \$135,000, in £1 shares. Another extra provincial company that has been registered during the past week is the Hill Syrup Company, of Seattle, capitalized at \$3,300, divided into thirty-three shares of \$100 each. The Slocan Lake Gold & Silver Mines, Limited, is the only provincial company that has been registered during the past week. Its head office is at Nelson, and its capital stock is placed at \$1,000,000, in \$1 shares.

-The Klondyke social given at the Calvary Baptist church last evening drew a very large audience, and those present could not help but enjoy themselves, so much had been prepared for their amusement. The entrance to the little white church was arranged so as to represent the White pass, and when those attending had, as it were, got over the trail, they saw an embryo Skagway. There were tents and other arrangements, by the aid of which, and a little imagination, the pleasure seeker could believe himself or herself, as the case might be, in the city at the gateway of the gold fields. The programme rendered also savored of the gold lands, in fact everything pertaining to the entertainment did. Among the contributors to the programme were Mrs. Clyde, Mrs. Spofford, Miss Bucknam, Miss Strachan, Miss Dier and Messrs. Rev. R. W. Trotter, Clyde and Watson. At the close of the programme refreshments were served, but they were scarcely those of the miner, for cake is not to be found in the outfitts of the

majority of those going to the gold lands.

-New goods, Keefer's marmalade and fine Canadian cheese. R. H. Jameson, 53, Fort street.

-Enamel cooking utensils at Weiler Bros; just what you need for the Klondyke.

-15 cent tea kettles, 15 cent dish pans and other cheap hardware at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

-The halibut belonging to the flag-ship at Beacon Hill were stolen yesterday. Boys are supposed to be the culprits.

-The president and members of the J.B.A.A. will be at home at the club rooms during their annual regatta to be held to-morrow afternoon, for which a cordial invitation is extended to all their friends.

-The Indians, who have returned from a prosperous season's work on the Fraser river, are "playing marbles with their money." Yesterday a quartette of them were arrested for drunkenness and this morning fined \$5 each. In the provincial court Louis Pelly was fined \$25 and costs for having liquor on the Indian reserve at Saanich.

-At the Driard are H. M. Comer and wife, H. M. Comer, Jr., Miss Mary Comer, Miss L. Comer and John D. Comer of Savannah, Ga., and G. and E. T. Comer and Mrs. Comer, of San Angelo, Texas. Mr. H. M. Comer is the president of the Georgia Central Railway Company, and he is now enjoying a well earned holiday. From Banff the party travelled to the coast in the private car of Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy, vice-president of the C.P.R., and they are loud in their praises of the courtesy of the railroad men and also of the management and construction of the road.

-Following is the programme of the concert to be given by the Fifth Regiment band at Beacon Hill Park to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock:

March—"The Red Men".....Hall Overture—"Morning, Noon and Night".....Suppe Caprice—"First Heart Throbs".....Eilenberg Waltzes—"Americana Tanze".....Gungl Selection fm. "The Lady Slave".....Kerker March—"Africa".....Ramsdell Selection fm. "Faust".....Gounod Caprice fm. "My Old Kentucky Home".....Dahy Gavot—"Through the Surf".....Robinson God Save the Queen.

-The programme of the concert to be given by the Fifth Regiment band at Mount Baker Hotel to-morrow evening, commencing at 8:15 o'clock, is as follows:

March—"Jolly Fellows".....W. J. Alexander (Dedicated to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gibbons.) Overture—"Fra Diavolo".....Auter Caprice—"Das Erste Herzklöpfen".....Eilenburg Fantasy—"Ten Minutes with the Minstrels".....Bowman Selection fm. "The Isle of Champagne".....Furst Waltzes—"Ma Belle Adoree".....Roy (a) Descriptive Piece—"The Post Horn".....Schaffer (b) Patrol—"British".....Asch Selection fm. Poor Johnathan".....Millocker God Save the Queen.

-The committee having in charge the show to be held by the Victoria Kennel Club on October 14, 15 and 16, report that things are going along swimmingly. Assembly Hall has been engaged for the show, which will afford visitors a good opportunity to see the dogs and will, at the same time, be a comfortable place for the dogs themselves. Already 36 special prizes, including handsome cups and medals, have been offered by the business men of the city. Then the money prizes will be large, as there are sure to be many entries in each class, and the entrance fees are to be added to the prizes. This will be held since the amalgamation of the American and Canadians Kennel Clubs, and a dog winning a prize here will be entitled to recognition all over Canada and the United States. Mr. Hedley Chapman, who has had considerable experience in Great Britain with the larger breeds of dogs, will judge the mastiffs, St. Bernards and Newfoundland, while Mr. E. Davis, one of the best judges of dogs in the west, will judge all other breeds.

-The fall regulations governing the grazing of cattle upon the Dominion lands within the railway belt are published in the Official Gazette of yesterday. It is provided that the minister of the interior may, upon the application of two-thirds of the residents of any tract of land less in area than a township, proclaim such portion of such lands a common, as may be sufficient to pasture the cattle of the residents. Provision is made for the management of the common by local boards of overseers. No sheep or swine will be permitted to pasture on the common.

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A CHALLENGE TO THE COLONIST

New Westminster Columbian Throws Down the Gauntlet to the Blatant Turner Organ.

Asks It to Attempt a Defence of the Government on Its Redistribution Policy.

(From the Columbian.)

In the easy swinging style characteristic of its essays into the provincial political arena, unhampered by any troublesome regard for facts or definiteness, or, apparently, any too intimate knowledge of the subject discussed, our esteemed contemporary, the chief government organ—perhaps we ought to be more explicit and say the Victoria Colonist—launches out in its issue of yesterday in a more than usually free and breezy effort, directed against all and sundry Opposition papers of the province, which it decries and defies severally and jointly—the Columbian being honored with the following oracular reference: "Some, like the Westminster Columbian, are in Opposition simply because the accidents of politics placed them there."

If it were not for fear of embarrassing our contemporary by calling it down from its delightful soaring in the empyrean of glittering generalities to the sordid level of discussing facts, we might ask it to furnish in its next issue an explanation of the phrase, "accidents of politics" in the connection above noted.

While the Colonist is thinking up an explanation from its standpoint we don't mind, for its information, giving it a hint of the sort of "accident of politics" which first ranged the Columbian in opposition to the local predecessors of the present government; for the Columbian, under a former management and for a short time under the present management, was a moderate supporter of the government of which the present premier and finance minister was finance minister, and the president of the council occupied the same position then. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to remark that the Columbian's position was endorsed by the government then in the same way that the Colonist is to-day—to wit, by the bestowal of "government pap" (the chief organ will know what that means).

The particular "accident of politics" which rudely aroused us to the true character of the government, and compelled us to choose quickly between old associations, with a continuance of the comforting "pap" and our duty, as we conceived it, to the people of the province, was the famous—not inaptly styled infamous—redistribution measure of 1890, which, without going into further details here, gave 7,111 voters in one group of constituencies in the province sixteen representatives, and to 6,556 voters in another group of constituencies similarly situated and circumstanced, but embracing a much larger area and contributing more to the revenue, "but six representatives!" If the Colonist has any suspicion that we have exaggerated the character of the "political accident" referred to, we shall be happy to go into the matter more in detail, and we shall leave it to our contemporary to say whether such a "political accident" deliberately perpetrated and adhered to by the government was sufficient cause for a self-respecting "journal," with some sense of its duty to the public, considering itself compelled to urge from a moderate supporter to a pronounced opponent of the government.

That we have had abundant reason since from a succession of "political accidents" which came fast and thick to persist in the public interest in the attitude of opposition to the government first assumed in 1890 it would be easy to show. We need not go beyond this very question of redistribution, however, to more than justify our position—the course of the government on this question since 1890 having been a continuous one of the grossest bad faith and injustice. The government were forced to admit that their redistribution measure of 1890 was "a temporary and unsatisfactory" one, and promised then to bring down an equitable measure based on population after the census. The census were taken in 1891. The redistribution measure, which was to take the place of the "accident" of 1890, was not brought down until 1894—and such a measure! We printed a list of the constituencies the other day with registered voters and members apportioned to each by this latest redistribution bill, and we need hardly reproduce it again so soon. We refer the Colonist to that table, and ask its honest opinion of such a redistribution measure, and of a government that would be guilty of conceiving and bringing it forth.

The Colonist has expressed itself as feverishly anxious to see the lists for the defense of the government, on all points and against all comers. Let it begin at the beginning. We maintain that equitable representation lies at the very foundation of responsible government. We also maintain, and are prepared to prove, that the government has deliberately and systematically corrupted and perverted this foundation and fountain of popular government, and has thereby inflicted a grievous and outrageous wrong and injustice upon the country, from which it has, not ceased to suffer from 1890 to the present time. We challenge the Colonist to defend the government on its redistribution record; to disprove the assertions made above.

It is most fitting for another reason that the chief organ should accept this challenge, as it will thereby be completing the first plank in the lately issued Opposition platform. Come, now, you valiant organ! Show your mettle.

You cannot say that you have tried everything for your rheumatism, until you have taken Ayer's Pills. Hundreds have been cured of this complaint by the use of these pills alone. They were admitted on exhibition at the World's Fair as a standard cathartic.

If you are tired taking the large, old fashioned, strong pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills, which are much smaller and easier to swallow. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

VANCOUVER.

A letter signed J. H. Rothschild, from London, England, positively announces that the syndicate of that name will erect a smelter in Vancouver this winter to cost £250,000. Capacity, 250 tons a day.

Inspector Cunningham's crusade against California fruit is being carried on with vigor. This week 35 boxes of California apples and pears have been condemned.

Bathing in English Bay is almost impossible, owing to the smell of salmon oil and floating salmon heads. The matter has been called to the attention of the council.

News was received in this city yesterday of the death of Mrs. Miller, wife of Ernest Miller, of Rossland. Mr. and Mrs. Miller had been married but a week. Ernest Miller is the son of Postmaster Miller, of Vancouver.

The Whitelaw, heavily loaded, hold and deck, with an iron bridge, met the Charmer at the mouth of the narrows yesterday. Prompt action on the part of Captain Rudlin prevented a collision. The Whitelaw tried two hours to make the narrows without success. She finally got away later in the day.

GOSF OF TRAIL.

Trail, Aug. 24.—Dr. Duncan, medical secretary for the provincial board of health, arrived yesterday from Nelson, where he has been conducting a sanitary inspection of that city. When he went to the hotel he was complaining of feeling ill, and was later compelled to go to the hospital, where he still remains, with every evidence of fever.

W. F. Keay, who has been stationed

in the Fort Steele country for the customs department, has assumed charge of the office here, and has relieved Collector Gordon, who goes to Fort Steele. Charles Cunningham, who has been doing newspaper work in Kaslo, came in to-day.

The steamer Lytton came down from the north yesterday with some barges in tow.

Mr. le Maistre has just returned from Waterloo, where a force of men is at work on the Bryan group. Fourteen assays taken in all kinds of material showed an average value of \$140.

Additional specimens of quartz were brought in from the Bruce mine yesterday. The free gold is visible in large quantities in almost all of them.

Hon. Colonel Baker, minister of mines and education, was in Trail to-day, and visited the site for the new school house. The bids were opened this morning and will be forwarded to Victoria for acceptance. The new structure will cost \$2,000, and will be similar in construction to the present building.

Contractor Winter and Superintendent Gudellis, of the Columbia & Western, went to Robson to-day, where the work of laying the rails is under way. The big engine and flat cars used

in the laying of the track are managed by

a crew from the Columbia & Western.

There is still a demand for men, although several have arrived from Spokane.

LUCKY LAURIER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's good fortune may well infuriate his political enemies. Not only has he obtained from the imperial government a denunciation of the German treaty; not only is he thus probably the only premier who has gone away from England with a scalp hanging obviously at his belt; but Canada persists in prospering under his administration in quite a surprising and noteworthy fashion. Even the McKinley tariff which was designed to work Canadian harm and humiliation—and which may yet do her damage—has, so far, rather stimulated than depressed the wool trade of the Dominion. The delay of the tariff bill in the senate at Washington just gave the Canadian wool merchants time to get this season's clip across the border.

The result was that during the first six weeks after shearing time the Canadian wool exports reached

the unprecedented amount of three million pounds' weight. As the price paid

for this wool varied from 8d. to 10d. per pound, the result was eminently satisfactory to both grower and merchant.

Then the development of gold-mining in British Columbia had, even before the Clondyke boom in the far north, brightened the sky for the West Canadian farmer. Farm produce, which in ordinary years was a drug in the market, can now be sent west quick enough to satisfy a demand on the Pacific coast.

Of course, the opposition in the Dominion parliament and their newspapers outside have been shaking their heads gloomily over the outlook for Canadian factories under the new tariff.

But a very brief examination of the tariff schedules will show how exaggerated these anticipations must be. Even when the full effect of the preferential reductions in favor of Great Britain and New South Wales is felt, Canadian manufacturers will still enjoy what in other colonies is considered a very comfortable measure of protection. In most of the colonies it is thought that industries which will not flourish even when aided with 25 per cent duties had better be left to perish without state aid of any description.

Anyone who is curious to know something of what the fiscal position of the tariffs of such colonies as New Zealand, Queensland and South Australia. It is true that in Canada the British trader will have an advantage over his foreign competitor. But as a matter of fact the foreign competitor is not very active in the three colonies we have named. Therefore the position in Canada in another year will be very similar to what it now is in them.—London Daily News.

A Remarkable Cure of Chronic Diarrhoea.

In 1862, when I served my country

as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea.

It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief.

Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50 cent bottle; and now I can say I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt write me. Yours gratefully,

Henry Steinberger, Allentown, Pa. Sold by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

You cannot say that you have tried everything for your rheumatism, until you have taken Ayer's Pills. Hundreds have been cured of this complaint by the use of these pills alone. They were admitted on exhibition at the World's Fair as a standard cathartic.

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REINDEER IN ALASKA

They Provide Meat, Drink and Shoes
—Rev. Sheldon Jackson's Experiment.

These Are the Necessaries of Man
Which the Little Animal
Supplies.

(New York Herald.)

There is one man who claims that if he could have had his way Alaska might have been a very different place to live in than it is at present. This man is the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, who went to Alaska first as a missionary, but has now attained the position of United States agent of education in Alaska. He has established every government school in the territory, and as he travels about 17,000 miles over Alaskan lands and waters every summer he doubtless knows more about the country than anybody else.

His scheme is to introduce reindeer into the territory as fast as possible. The experiment has been tried and proved a success. The country would support millions of the gentle, fleet-footed little animals, that flourish best in just such a climate, finding plenty of nourishing food in the moss, which they get by digging away the overlying snow with their horns and hoofs. It is not merely as a means of transportation that these steeds of old Santa Claus are valuable.

The reindeer's flesh, either fresh or cured, is considered a great delicacy. The skin is soft and warm, and can be used for both clothes and shoes. Then there is the milk, which is as good as any which we buy in the city. They are more docile than the horse, and are better adapted than any other animal for transportation in the climate of Alaska.

Thus we have embodied in one little animal, averaging in size from three to five feet in height, meat, drink, shoes, clothing and the means of transportation—not to mention his possibilities as a commercial commodity, for his hoofs and horns make the best glue known, and his hair has a buoyant quality which makes it valuable for life-saving apparatus.

In addition to all this, he is the only useful animal that can live upon such frugal fare as the Alaskan climate affords. Dogs must carry their food on their backs, but reindeer feed from the soil which they traverse, and it is estimated that the territory of Alaska is capable of sustaining 9,200,000 of the little animals, a number which will support 257,000 people.

The only difficulty in the matter is that the reindeer have to be imported.

Through Dr. Jackson's efforts something less than a thousand have already been brought from Siberia, and because of the prevailing ignorance as to the care and herding of the strange little beasts, six families of Lapps were imported along with them. A central station was established and some of the most intelligent natives taken as apprentices.

These are doing well, and many are capable of taking charge of herds themselves.

Those reindeer were brought from Siberia to the Teller station at Fort Clarence. The herding of the reindeer imposes a nomadic life upon those who attempt it, as the herds constantly change their position in search of fresh food. During the first year or so in the vicinity of the Teller station the herdiers slept in single canvas tents during the entire winter, and they suffered great hardships, as may be imagined. Now they build log huts wherever possible.

At the landing station sledges and harness are made, the latter being simply made and may be put on and secured by two motions, touching the deer as little as possible.

About a year ago 130 deer were driven from the central station to Goldvin Bay. Mr. N. O. Hultberg, the missionary there, writes: "At first the herd was kept five or six miles north of the station, where there was moss in abundance. As we had a number of steers my thoughts turned on how to train them. I ordered the boys to work with the deer each day, but it proved to be too hard work for them, as they are very lazy. I then ordered the herd to be moved further off. So it was moved to about thirty miles northwest of the station. Each of the boys had then to go home once a week for his own provisions, and if he came with an old deer lone that had been trained before he had to go back again with an empty sled. In this way we broke eleven deer before spring."

The deer bunch together like sheep and one man and a dog can easily handle a large herd. In appearance they are almost the same as the American caribou. Both male and female have large branching horns. They can stand almost any degree of cold, and have the domestic instinct to a remarkable degree. They are not able to carry very heavy loads on their backs, but in summer often carry women, children or household effects in this way. They can pull as much as three hundred pounds—though a limit of one hundred and ninety or two hundred pounds is generally made—at the rate of nine or ten miles an hour for ten hours without fatigue.

THE BY-ELECTIONS IN QUEBEC.

Two by-elections are at hand in Quebec, in Temiscouata, where the sitting member died, and Drummond and Arthabaska, where Mr. Lavergne has been appointed a county judge. Those Tories who have been telling us that Mr. Tarte has lost influence have now a chance to give him and the government a good drubbing. Yet I was told in Montreal the other day that the Tory party is so demoralized that it will be unable to put up a fight; that is, it will go through the form of nominating candidates, but without any hope whatever of electing them. This does not look as if Tarte stock was on the decline, but rather that Sir Adolphe and Mr. Bergeron have lost their grip. The truth is the French Tories always trusted to bodge to pull them through and now that the bodge-bag is empty they are played-out men.—Ottawa Correspondence St. Catharines Journal.

A Remarkable Cure of Chronic Diarrhoea.

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ONLY IN 10 AND 20 TIN CANS FOLLOW DIRECTIONS.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce
Carefully Corrected.

Victoria, August 26th.
The various retail establishments are still doing all the business they can handle, and the merchants are "glad in their prosperity." The Clondyke trade is as great as ever; for miners are daily arriving and placing their orders for outfitts. Flour is still going upward, and no one seems to know where it will stop. This state of affairs will, of course, affect the markets for other produce, and all feed is advancing in price. The retailers are not making any money on the rise—quite the reverse—for it is a loss to them, as flour is being sold at present in this city at a price which is in many instances lower than it can be bought by the carload. In the fruit market dealers report that a large amount of new fruit is daily coming in, and in some lines the market is becoming glutted. There are too many plums offering, and in consequence the price has dropped away down to about 1 cent per pound. Butter, cheese and eggs are firm, but no change has been made. Meats are also quoted the same as hortofrices. The prices current in the city market corrected to date are as follows:

Wheat, per ton	\$35 to \$37.50
Barley, per ton	\$28 to \$30
Middlings, per ton	\$20 to \$22
Bran, per ton	\$18 to \$20
Ground feed, per ton	\$26 to \$30
Corn, whole	\$25 to \$28
Corn, cracked	\$26 to \$29
Oatmeal, per 10 pounds	.45 to .50c
Rolled oats, (Or. & N. W.)	.3c to .35c
Rolled oats, (B. & K.)	.3c to .35c
New potatoes, per lb.	.1c
Cabbage	.14c
Cauliflower, per head	.10c to .12c
Corn, ped. doz.	.15c
Hay, baled, per ton</td	



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Happenings of a Day Along the Water Front.

The steamer Willamette is due here to-morrow evening on her way to Skagway and Dyea. She will again be filled with treasure seekers, horses and outfitts, as the rush still continues as great as ever. Among those who will take passage here are several who will embark at Wrangell with the intention of going to the gold fields by the all Canadian route, via the Stikine river and Teslin Inlet. H. E. Cutler, N. Blair and J. S. Pears are among these. A number of miners will also embark here for Dyea. All of these have outfitts in Victoria. The steamer City of Topeka will be here a few hours prior to the Willamette with another large contingent of Argonauts. A number will also embark on her for Fort Wrangell and Dyea.

The steamer Umatilla will arrive from San Francisco to-morrow evening. Her date of arrival, according to the schedule, was yesterday evening, but she was delayed twenty-four hours in leaving San Francisco. The steamer Walla Walla, which sails for the Bay City this evening, will carry the following passengers southward from Victoria: J. Brooks, J. Cogdarriope, Mrs. W. H. Bone, C. W. Newbury, H. J. Martin, Mrs. Ormand, Miss Emily S. Lee Vins, Mrs. Armstrong, Miss A. Davie, J. C. Meiss, Mrs. Meiss, N. Condegrave and wife, Miss Walker, Miss Currie, C. W. Whitelaw, Miss L. Moore, Miss J. C. McDonald and J. E. Osborne.

Another change has been made in the time table of the Puget Sound & Alaska Steamship Company. Hereafter the company's steamer will leave Victoria daily except Sunday, at 8 a.m., instead of daily, except Monday. This new schedule will be inaugurated by the City of Kingston on Monday next, by which time she will have returned from Alaska. The Kingston will leave Tacoma on Sunday evening, arriving here on Monday morning and departing at 8. To-morrow morning the City of Seattle will leave from the inner wharf.

The Atlantic & Pacific Transportation Company, just organized to conduct a general transportation trade between Atlantic and Pacific coast points, although but a few weeks in existence, has already secured the American ships Iroquois, Indiana and Reaper to load at Philadelphia for San Francisco and the Sound, and the American ship Tacoma to load at the same port for Portland and the Sound.

The Willapa will leave for the West Coast again on Monday. This being her last trip during the month she will, as is customary on that trip, extend her voyage to Cape Scott, calling at Kyuquot, Quatsino and all the way ports en route.

This morning the steamer City of Seattle brought from the Sound a large consignment of groceries, which are to be shipped to St. Michaels on the steamer Danube, which goes up with the mail for the C.P.N. Co.'s river steamer.

The steamer Monmouthshire, now on her way from the Orient, is bringing in a very large tea cargo. She brings in about 1,100,000 pounds of tea in consignment to various overland points.

The tug Lorne returned from the Cape this morning after towing the ship Oriental to sea. She goes to Departure Bay this evening to take the collier Robert Kerr to Vancouver.

The steamer Charmer brought over a lot of gear, gear cases, trolleys and other stores for the Consolidated Street Railway Company.

The steamer Maude is on the Fraser loading salmon at the Victoria cannery for the British ship Irby, now lying in Esquimalt harbor.

The miners who have been going to Dawson City on the Bristol and the river steamer Eugene have been holding many pow-wows among themselves of late, discussing their grievances. This morning a number of them waited on Mr. F. C. Davidge and stated their grievances. It is as follows: They had been told by him, they said, that they would be obliged to pay 50 cents per meal on the Eugene while on their way to Dawson. They had been told at Portland by the Portland and Alaska Steamship Company, from whom many of them had bought their tickets, that food would be free on the steamer, therefore they wished Mr. Davidge to arrange it so. No arrangements, however, have been made, and though they will be provided for on the Bristol, when they get on the Eugene it will be a case of 50 cents a meal or feed themselves.

It is reported in New York that the business of the Steinway Piano Company, New York, has been sold to an English syndicate for six million dollars.

Schlesier, who is known as the divine healer, has married Mrs. Margaret Ferst, widow of the builder of the Chicago wheel. Her relatives were much opposed to the match.

COL. GREGORY, HOME AGAIN

He Tells the Story of His Trip to London With the Other Canadians.

How Britshers Treated the Canadians—Admired by All Who Saw Them.

Laurier's Reception—The Lion of the British Public—Col. Prior's Misfortunes.

Laurier was a passenger homeward on the Charmer yesterday evening, returning from his trip to London with the Canadian contingent who went over to assist in the celebration of Her Majesty the Queen's Diamond Jubilee.

The colonel's office in the board of trade building was this morning besieged by his many friends, who called to congratulate him. Among others was a representative of the Times, and during the visit the newspaper man heard from the colonel the following story of his stay in the old land.

Laurier arrived in Liverpool about the middle of June, in company with the rest of the Canadian contingent, and here they were met and welcomed by many of the home officers, many of whom journeyed on the special train to London with them. Arrived at Euston station, the London terminus of the London & Northwestern railway, the Canadians were given a warm reception.

There was a large number of the home officers there to welcome them to London, and a military band played a series of military airs as the Canadian volunteers debarked from the train. The platform was crowded, as on their coming being heralded about, Londoners had assembled in thousands to bid them welcome. As the Canadians marched from the station to Chelsea barracks, where they were to be quartered, round after round of applause rent the air, and the marching and general appearance of the volunteers was the subject of much favorable comment for many days. One of the many remarks overheard by Laurier as they marched past particularly struck him. It was from an Englishman who was holding forth on the merits of the Canadians to a crowd of friends, who agreed with him in everything; in fact, it would have been hard to rouse up a man who had anything to say against the Canadians. "They ain't no bloomin' volunteers," he said, "they're regulars; that's what they are."

By nearly everybody else were they taken for regulars; and the mistake was to be easily accounted for. The physique and general appearance of the Canadian troops—these were nearly 200 of them, made up of representatives from all over the Dominion—were equal to that of any corps of regulars. All the colonial troops received nothing but praise, and deservedly, for they were a splendid body of men; but on the average they could not come up to the Canadians. The Canadians were the best of all.

The contingent of Northwest Mounted Police were probably the most envied of all. And many of the larger London papers all lavishly praised them, and the Life Guards; well, they felt like men with their noses put out of joint.

A parade of the colonials was held two days before the big procession, the route chosen being in Eastern London, a portion of the city not traversed in the route of the big procession. They made an excellent showing, and the large crowds which lined the streets went into raptures over them. It was extremely difficult at times for the soldiers, who made a living fence along the route, to restrain the excited Britshers from rushing into the streets and hugging the Canadians. They cheered and cheered for Canada and Canadians until in the fever of their excitement the tears ran down their cheeks.

The Canadians when they wandered in little squads about the city attracted great attention, and no one could do too much for them. It was difficult for any of the colonials to pay for anything he received, and particularly in the public houses, for if the barkeeper did not refuse to accept their money, as in most cases he did do, someone would instantly step out from among the crowd present and offer to pay. When they were walking along the streets the Canadians were frequently stopped by some Englishman and asked to have something. It was, "Come and have a drink, Canada," here, there and everywhere. The Canadians practically owned London for the time being.

And the demonstrations? The crowds were not quite as large as was anticipated, and there was, owing to the perfection with which the arrangements were made, no difficulty in getting about. The streets over which the procession passed were closed to vehicular traffic as early as nine o'clock in the morning, and in the afternoon no one was allowed to walk in the road. The crowds were kept back by British troops, who were lined up shoulder to shoulder.

In the procession, a description of which would be telling an old story, the Canadians were looked for more than any of the other contingents. The colonials, altogether, were the admired of all admirers, but to Canada was given the greatest applause. It was, "Hurrah for Canada!" "Bravo, Canadians!" and similar cheering remarks from noon till night. After the Canadians, probably the most admired of the colonials were the Australians, who were extremely picturesque in their "kukki kits" and ostrich feathers.

Laurier did not march in the procession, as, in common with the other colonial officers, he had been offered a seat to view the procession in the home office stand, and after turning it over many times in his mind, for it was difficult to choose he had decided to sit there and watch the procession.

The majority of the colonial officers followed his example; others, though, marched with their men.

After the day of celebration there came dinners without end. Invitations came in from every side, inviting the officers to lunches, dinners, dances, balls

and to every other function. To be a Canadian meant that you were treated like a prince, and Englishmen were to be heard on all sides wishing that they were Canadians.

It was too bad, Laurier said, that the Canadians were obliged to leave so early, as the colonial office had arranged a series of trips to different places of interest about the south of England, to which the officers and a certain number of men were invited.

The homes and castles of the English aristocracy were visited, the grounds of each and every one being opened for them. Lord Salisbury's residence was one of those visited, and there was—but then it would take a week to talk of them all.

The Canadians left for home immediately after the parade and distribution of medals at Buckingham Palace on July 3rd. They marched from the palace to the railway station, stopping only at the Chelsea barracks for lunch. They were all well pleased with their trip, and on leaving more than pleased with their treatment. Laurier remained, as is known, some time after the contingent left.

And as to Sir Wilfrid Laurier?

Well, he was the son among the sons. He looked the distinguished among the distinguished. It was a question, who, after the Queen, received the most applause. Lord "Bob" (General Roberts) the idol of every British soldier, or Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Sir Wilfrid was cheered on every hand, and when he, with his pleasing smile, doffed his hat in recognition the applause was doubled. He was given a glorious reception at the Dominion Day dinner, and every speaker

vied with each other in saying the nicest phrases about the Premier of Canada. From the Jubilee day it was one succession of dinners, and at each of them Sir Wilfrid was the peer of all. He delivered some very brilliant speeches, which would, perhaps, had he not been somewhat nervous, been even better.

In France the French were somewhat disappointed with Laurier, they having underestimated his loyalty. They expected to hear him talk of the glories of France, but, no, it was the glories of Canada that the silver-tongued speaker spoke about.

He was proud of his French origin, he said, but he gave the people of France distinctly to understand that he was a Canadian of the Canadians. Canada was his home, and the British flag his flag, England's Queen his Queen.

And Col. Prior?

He was the victim of much misfortune. While the other Canadians were being lionized by the British public, he was lying in a sick bed in St. Thomas' Home, London. He, however, accepted his afflictions philosophically, and at times was even cheerful. He saw the procession from the windows of St. Thomas' Home, the nurses having prepped him up in one of the windows. He was extremely pleased with the procession, and so he told Laurier. Col. Gregory is willing to accommodate him.

Col. Prior's misfortunes date back to a day prior to his leaving Canada for the shores of England. He was spending an evening at St. James' Club, in Montreal, when suddenly he fainted, and falling against one of the letter boxes cut his head badly. When on the steamer the ship's doctor attended him and bandaged his wound, but he was compelled, notwithstanding, to take to his bed from the second day after landing in England, a touch of blood poisoning having set in. He was placed in one of the cabins adjoining the Chelsea barracks for the reception of the colonials, and after a few days' residence there a heavy rain storm was experienced, during which the roof of the cabin was blown off. He was then taken to the hospital, where he remained until soon before Laurier left for home. He is now convalescent, and staying at the residence of a London friend.

Laurier, who saw him in the hospital many times, had not heard from him for many days prior to the time he left England. He telegraphed from Liverpool just before taking passage on the outward steamer, but received no reply. The last news received from Col. Prior by Laurier was that he was in the middle of July.

Laurier, Col. Gregory is extremely pleased over his trip, and, as he says, he hopes to be in a position some day to return, in a measure, some of the kind treatment received. Everybody assisted in making the stay of the Canadians and himself in England a pleasant one, from the shopkeepers to the aristocracy. They wanted to show them that England was a country to be proud of, and they succeeded.

Laurier is proud of the representatives from the Fifth Regiment, and, as he stated, he has gained ten pounds during his stay in London. If he had stayed there attending banquets at the same rate as he was doing he thinks he would have gained a hundred.

And the demonstrations?

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The crowds were kept back by British troops, who were lined up shoulder to shoulder.

In the procession, a description of which would be telling an old story, the Canadians were looked for more than any of the other contingents. The colonials, altogether, were the admired of all admirers, but to Canada was given the greatest applause. It was, "Hurrah for Canada!" "Bravo, Canadians!" and similar cheering remarks from noon till night. After the Canadians, probably the most admired of the colonials were the Australians, who were extremely picturesque in their "kukki kits" and ostrich feathers.

Laurier did not march in the procession, as, in common with the other colonial officers, he had been offered a seat to view the procession in the home office stand, and after turning it over many times in his mind, for it was difficult to choose he had decided to sit there and watch the procession.

The majority of the colonial officers followed his example; others, though, marched with their men.

After the day of celebration there came dinners without end. Invitations came in from every side, inviting the officers to lunches, dinners, dances, balls



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